

Natural Conditions Assessment for Low pH and Low Dissolved Oxygen, Hornquarter Creek in King William County, Virginia



**Submitted by
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality**

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Executive Summary

This report presents the assessment of whether low pH and dissolved oxygen (DO) in Hornquarter Creek are due to natural conditions or whether a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be performed because of anthropogenic impacts. Hornquarter Creek is located within King William County, Virginia, and is a minor tributary to the Pamunkey River. The waterbody identification (WBID) code for Hornquarter Creek is VAP-F12R. Hornquarter Creek encompasses a total of approximately 12.86 rivermiles (National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)). Hornquarter Creek was listed as impaired due to violations in water quality standards for pH and dissolved oxygen. This report addresses both the pH and dissolved oxygen impairments.

The total area of the Hornquarter Creek watershed is approximately 5.22 square miles. The average annual rainfall is 42 inches. The watershed is approximately 3344 acres in size and is predominately forested (56 percent). Agriculture encompasses 28 percent of the watershed, with 14 percent cropland and 14 percent pasture/hayland. Urban areas comprise approximately 1 percent of the land base. Wetlands and open water comprise 2 percent of the watershed.

The mainstem of Hornquarter Creek was listed as impaired for on Virginia's 2002 303(d) Total Maximum Daily Load Priority List and Report, and the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 305(b) / 303(d) Integrated Reports (VADEQ, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010) due to violations of the State's water quality standard for pH. The mainstem has also been listed as impaired for low DO on Virginia's draft 2012 Integrated Report. This report evaluates both the DO and pH impairments by determining if natural conditions are the cause of the impairment, thus obviating the need for a TMDL.

DEQ monitored 2 stations on Hornquarter Creek with dates ranging from June 1995 through December 2009. Of the 29 total pH data points recorded, 15 violated water quality standards for pH (52%), and 3 of 31 DO data points violated the water quality standards for DO concentration (9.7%). The 3 DO violations occurred at the original listing station 8-HQT002.12 resulting in a violation rate of 10.7%. The landowner of the upstream station (8-HQT004.62) denied access after the third visit, therefore only three samples visits were made at that site. Figures E1 and E2 show respective pH and DO concentrations at the listing station 8-HQT002.12.

Figure E1. pH concentrations at Hornquarter Creek station 8-HQT002.12.

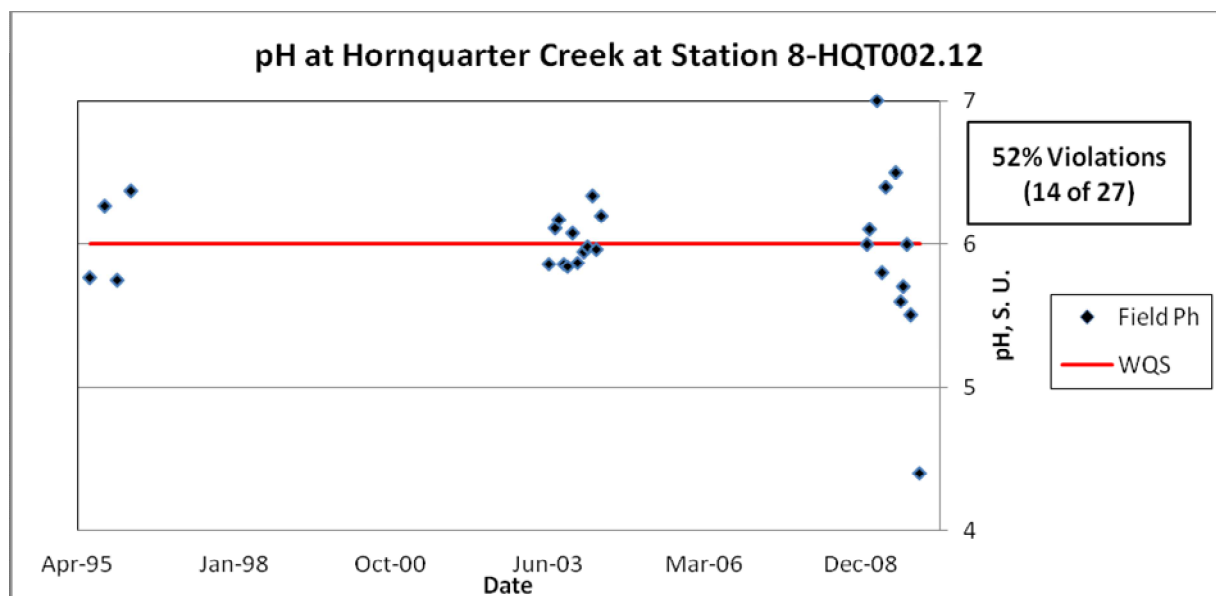
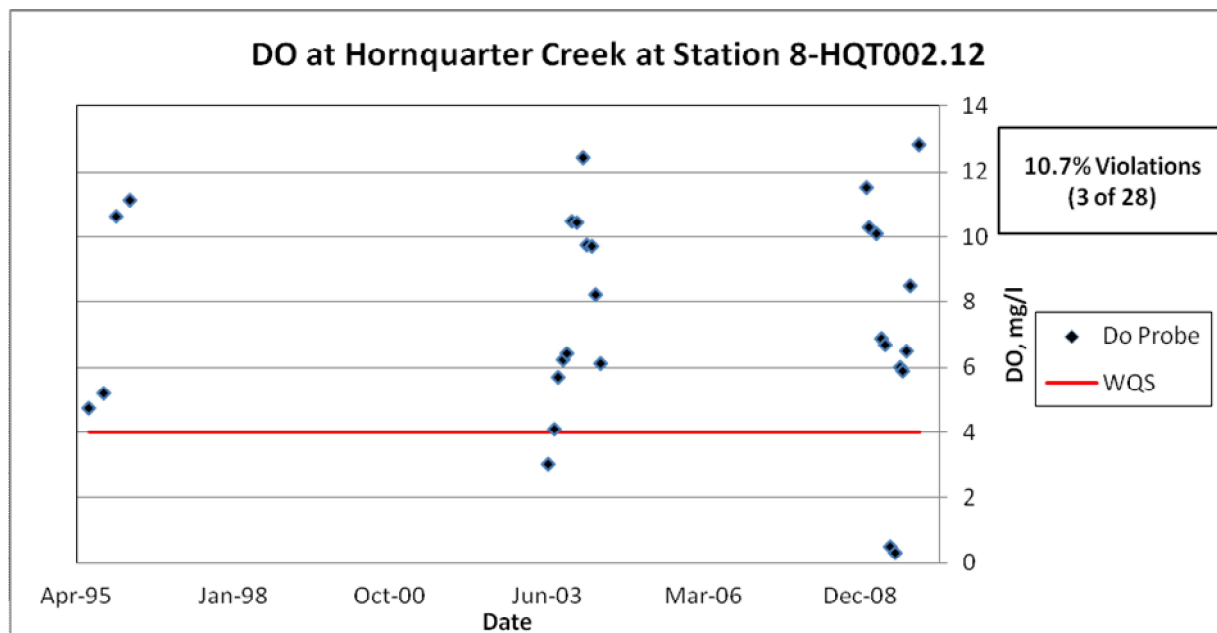


Figure E2. DO concentrations at Hornquarter Creek station 8-HQT002.12.



According to Virginia Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260-10A), "all state waters are designated for the following uses: recreational uses (e.g., swimming and boating); the propagation and growth of a balanced indigenous population of aquatic life, including game fish, which might be reasonably expected to inhabit them; wildlife; and the production of edible and marketable natural resources (e.g., fish and shellfish)."

As indicated above, Hornquarter Creek must support all designated uses and meet all applicable criteria. If the waterbody violates the instantaneous DO water quality standard of 4.0 mg/l or pH values are less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 in more than 10.5 percent of samples, the waterbody is classified as impaired and natural conditions must be determined or a TMDL must be developed and implemented to bring the waterbody into compliance with the water quality criterion.

In 2003 VADEQ proposed a methodology for determining whether low DO or pH originates from natural or anthropogenic sources, adapted from "Methodology for Assessing Natural Dissolved Oxygen and pH Impairments: Application to the Appomattox River Watershed, Virginia" (MapTech 2003).

The level of dissolved oxygen in a water body is determined by a balance between oxygen-depleting processes (e.g., decomposition and respiration) and oxygen restoring processes (e.g., aeration and photosynthesis). Certain natural conditions promote a situation where oxygen-restoring processes are not sufficient to overcome the oxygen-depleting processes. Conditions that would typically be associated with naturally low DO include slow-moving, ripple-less waters where the bacterial decay of organic matter depletes DO at a faster rate than it can be replenished. Indicators of these conditions include low slope, the presence of swamps or wetlands. These conditions often also produce low pH due to organic acids (tannins, humic and fulvic substances) produced in the decay process. These situations can be compounded by anthropogenic activities that contribute excessive nutrients or readily available organic matter to these systems.

The general approach to determine if DO and pH impairments in free-flowing streams are due to natural conditions is to assess a series of water quality and hydrologic criteria to determine the likelihood of an anthropogenic source. A logical 4-step process for identifying natural conditions that result in low DO and/or low pH levels and for determining the likelihood of anthropogenic impacts is described below. DEQ staff use this approach to implement State Water Control Law 9 VAC 25-260-55, Implementation Procedure for Dissolved Oxygen Criteria in Waters Naturally Low in Dissolved Oxygen.

Before implementing this procedure, all DO and pH data should be screened for flows less than the 7Q10. DO and pH data collected on days when flow was < 7Q10 should be eliminated from the data set and the violation rate recalculated accordingly.

- Step 1. Determine slope and appearance (presence of wetlands).
- Step 2. Determine nutrient levels and compare with USGS background concentrations.
- Step 3. Determine degree of seasonal fluctuation (for DO only).
- Step 4. Determine anthropogenic impacts from permitted dischargers and land use.

No Hornquarter Creek pH or DO water quality data, standard violations or non-violations were obtained at flows below 7Q10, therefore no data were removed.

The slope of Hornquarter Creek was determined to be 0.44% slope. This is lower than the defined low slope criteria of 0.50%. Decomposition of the large inputs of decaying vegetation from areas of forested land with swamps and heavy tree canopy throughout the watersheds increase oxygen demand and lower DO as they decay, as well as contribute to the low pH by creation of natural weak organic acids (tannic, humic and fulvic acids) during decomposition of the decaying vegetation. These are not considered anthropogenic impacts.

The average nitrate and total phosphorus concentrations of Hornquarter Creek are below the USGS (1999) national background nutrient concentrations in streams from undeveloped areas. These low nutrient levels are not indicative of human impact. The average TN was slightly higher than the USGS background value. The ammonia, nitrate and nitrite levels were low, therefore the majority of the TN was organic nitrogen, which is produced by decay of forested plant material. There are no permitted dischargers in the small watershed, which is primarily forested above the listing station. There are also only 53 homes in the watershed above the listing station. There was no obvious anthropogenic source of TN in the watershed above the listing station, therefore DEQ concluded that the TN concentration was a natural occurrence.

Hornquarter Creek exhibits natural seasonal DO fluctuation due to the inverse relationship between water temperature and DO.

There are no active permitted point source dischargers in the Hornquarter Creek watershed.

Urban areas comprise approximately 1 percent of the land base, all of which occurs in the headwaters of the impaired segment of the watershed. Agriculture encompasses 28 percent of the watershed, with 14 percent cropland and 14 percent pasture/hayland. Wetlands and open water comprise 2 percent of the watershed. Land use was not considered to have significantly impacted the swampwater conditions of Hornquarter Creek.

Based on the above information, a change in the water quality standards classification to Class VII Swampwater due to natural conditions, rather than a TMDL, is indicated for Hornquarter Creek located in waterbody identification codes (WBID) VAP-F12R, for a total of 12.86 river miles. If there is a 305(b)/303(d) assessment prior to the reclassification, Hornquarter Creek will be assessed as Category 4C, Impaired due to natural condition, no TMDL needed.

DEQ performed an assessment of the Hornquarter Creek low pH and low DO natural condition in lieu of a TMDL. Therefore neither a TMDL Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting nor a public meeting was involved. Public participation will occur during the next water quality standards triennial review process.

1. Introduction

Hornquarter Creek is located within King William County, Virginia, and is a minor tributary of the Pamunkey River, a major tributary of the York River. There are 12.86 total stream miles in the Hornquarter Creek watershed (National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)) using GIS. The impaired segments for both low pH and low DO are 6.79 miles, the entire mainstem of Hornquarter Creek. Hornquarter Creek generally flows south from the headwaters southeast of Dawn, VA, to the confluence with the Pamunkey River downstream of Rt. 614 at Normans Bridge. The watershed totals approximately 5.22 mi². There is no continuous flow gaging station on Hornquarter Creek.

2. Physical Settings

2.1. Listed Water Bodies

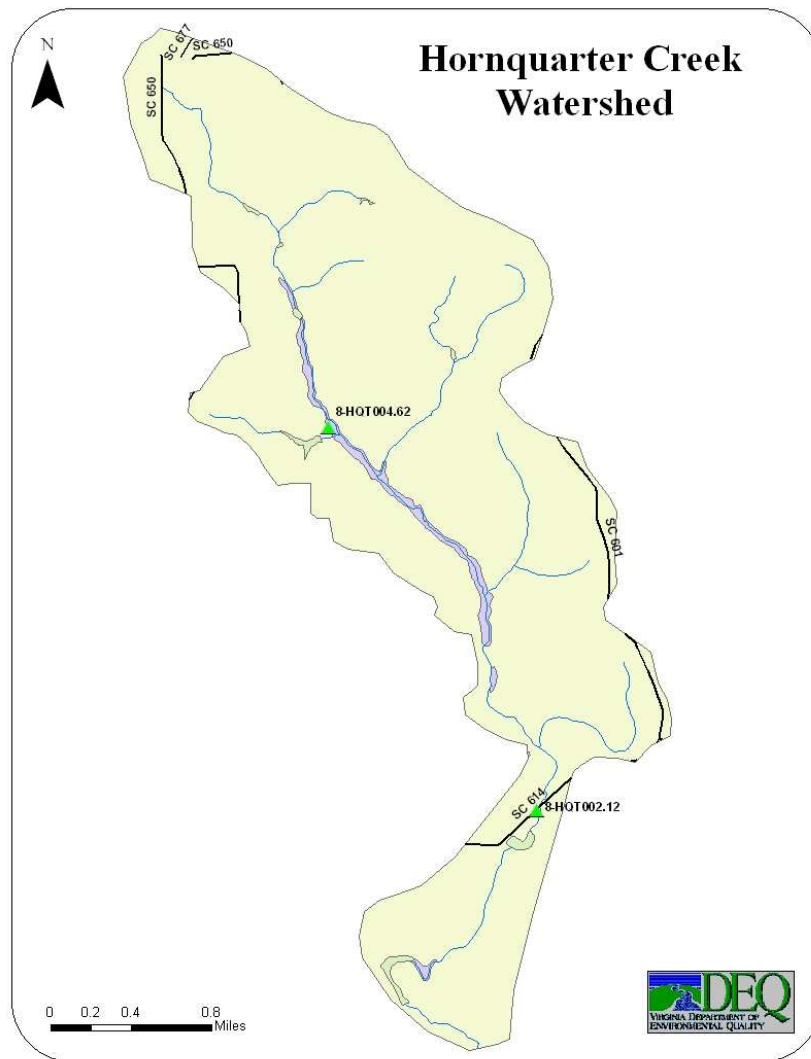
The mainstem of Hornquarter Creek was listed as impaired for on Virginia's 2002 303(d) Total Maximum Daily Load Priority List and Report, and the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 305(b) / 303(d) Integrated Reports (VADEQ, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010) due to violations of the State's water quality standard for pH. The mainstem has also been listed as impaired for low DO on Virginia's draft 2012 Integrated Report. This report evaluates both the DO and pH impairments by determining if natural conditions are the cause of the impairment, thus obviating the need for a TMDL. The waterbody identification code (WBID, Virginia Hydrologic Unit) for non-tidal Hornquarter Creek is VAP-F12R.

2.2. Watershed

2.2.1. General Description

Hornquarter Creek flows south from the headwaters southeast of Dawn, VA, to the confluence with the Pamunkey River downstream of Rt. 614 at Normans Bridge. The watershed totals approximately 5.22 mi². There is no continuous flow gauging station on Hornquarter Creek. See Figure 1 for a map of the watershed including monitoring stations.

Figure 1. The Hornquarter Creek watershed map and associated monitoring stations.



2.2.2. Geology, Climate, Land Use

Geology and Soils

The impaired segment of Hornquarter Creek is predominately within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic region. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is the easternmost of Virginia's physiographic provinces. The Atlantic Coastal Plain extends from New Jersey to Florida, and includes all of Virginia east of the Fall Line. The Fall Line is the easternmost extent of rocky river rapids, the point at which east-flowing rivers cross from the hard, igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont to the relatively soft, unconsolidated strata of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain is underlain by layers of Cretaceous and younger clay, sand, and gravel that dip gently eastward. These layers were deposited by rivers carrying sediment from the eroding Appalachian Mountains to the west. As the sea level rose and fell, fossiliferous marine deposits were interlayered with fluvial, estuarine, and beach strata. The youngest deposits of the Coastal Plain are sand, silt and mud presently being deposited in our bays and along our beaches (http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/documents/overviewPhysiography_vegetation.pdf).

Soils for the Hornquarter Creek watershed were documented utilizing the VA State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO). Three general soil types were identified using in this database. Descriptions of these soil series were derived from queries to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Official Soil Series

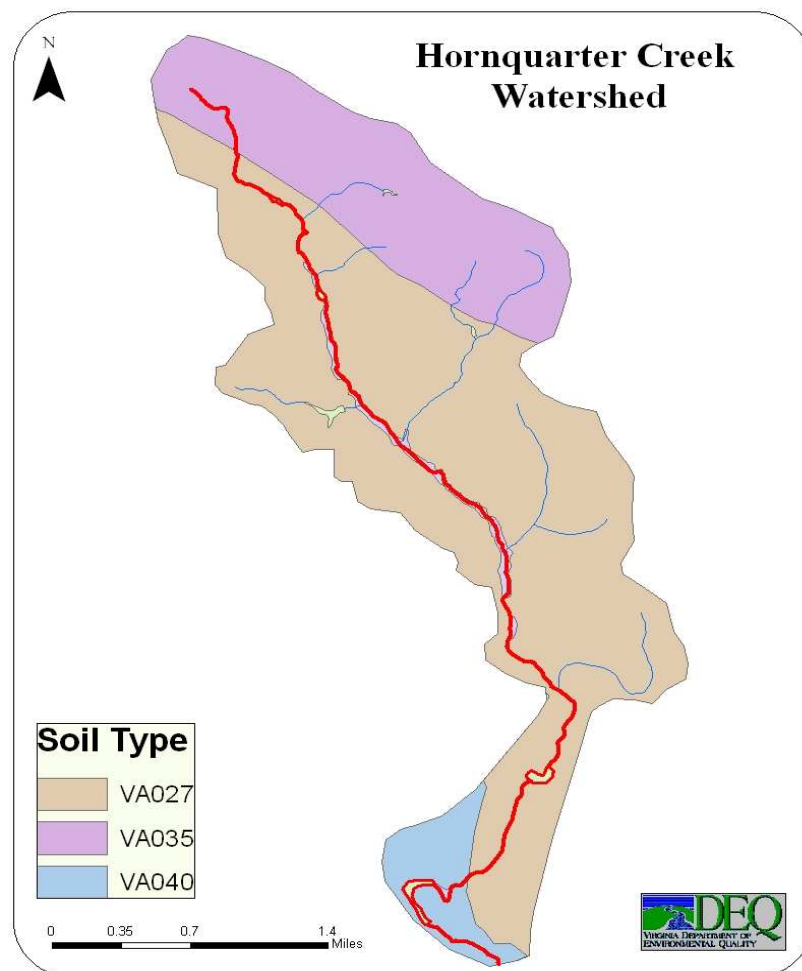
Description web site (<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index.html>). Figure 2 shows the location of these general soil types in the watershed.

Soils of the Emporia-Johnston-Kenansville-Remlik-Rumford-Slagle-Suffolk-Tomotley (VA027) series are very deep to deep, and vary between well drained to poorly drained with moderately slow or slow permeability. They formed in moderately fine-textured stratified fluvial and marine sediments on the upper Coastal Plain and stream terraces.

The soils of the Craven-Mattaponi-Lenoir-Coxville (VA035) series are very deep in which the drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained and the permeability is typically slow to moderately slow. The soils formed in flats or depressions from the lower to upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont Physiographic Provinces of the Atlantic Coast, in which the parent materials consists of fluvial and marine sediments.

Soils of the Bojac-Pamunkey-Munden-Angie-Augusta-Molena-Argent series (040) are very deep and range from excessively drained to poorly drained conditions. Permeability is moderately rapid to slow. This series, located on stream terraces and uplands, is composed of loamy and sandy fluvial and marine Coastal Plain sediments.

Figure 2. Soil Characteristics of the Hornquarter Creek Watershed.



Climate

The climate summary for Hornquarter Creek comes from a weather station located in Ashland, VA (440327) with a period of record from 1893 to 2010. The average annual maximum and minimum temperatures (°F) at the weather station are 67.7 and 45.5 and the annual rainfall (inches) is 42.13 (Table 1) (Southeast Regional Climate Center, http://www.sercc.com/climateinfo/historical/historical_va.html).

Table 1. Climate summary for Ashland, Virginia (440327).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	46.4	49.3	59.0	70.6	76.6	83.1	86.8	85.4	79.6	69.2	59.2	48.7	67.7
Average Min. Temperature (F)	26.0	27.5	34.8	43.6	53.1	61.6	66.2	64.9	58.2	46.2	36.1	28.3	45.5
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	3.17	2.85	3.68	3.25	3.80	3.65	4.23	4.33	3.57	3.28	2.97	3.36	42.13

Land Use

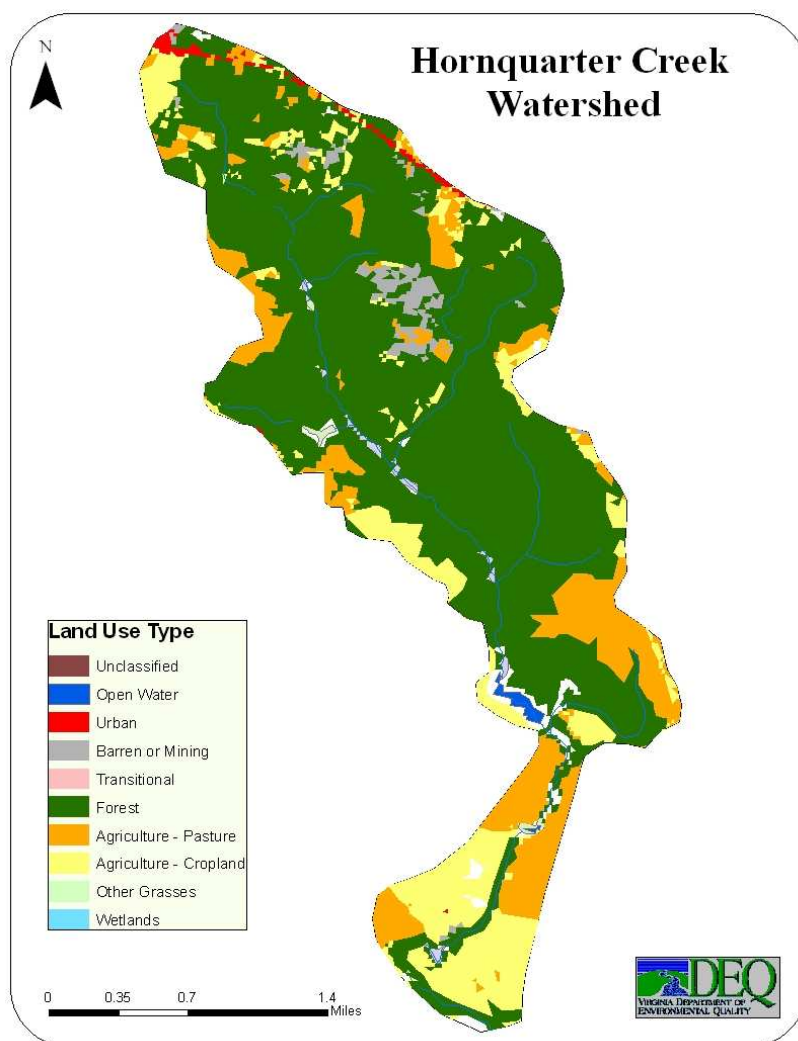
The Hornquarter Creek watershed extends from approximately 1.5 miles east of Dawn, VA, to approximately 1.5 miles south of Bleak Hill Fork. It is approximately 5.4 miles long and 1 – 1.5 miles wide. The watershed is approximately 3344 acres (5.22 mi²) in size and is predominately forested (66 percent). Agriculture comprises 28 percent of the watershed, with 14 percent cropland and 14 percent pasture/hayland. Urban areas compose approximately 1 percent of the land base. The remaining 5 percent of the watershed is comprised of 2 percent barren areas and 2 percent wetlands and open water, Land use is described in Table 2. Percent of land use type is affected by rounding.

A map of the distribution of land use in the watershed (Figure 3) shows that urban land use is concentrated around Rt.30 near the headwaters and wetlands are concentrated along the mainstem in the center portion of the watershed.

Table 2. Land Use in the Hornquarter Creek Watershed

Land Use Type	Acres	Square Miles	Percent
Open Water	10.65	0.016	0%
Urban	23.49	0.037	1%
Barren or Mining	72.21	0.113	2%
Transitional	0.00	0.00	0%
Forest	2220.26	3.47	66%
Agri - Pasture	474.19	0.741	14%
Agri - Cropland	464.84	0.726	14%
Other Grasses	0.00	0.00	0%
Wetland	78.23	0.122	2%
Totals:	3343.87	5.225	100%

Figure 3. Land Use in the Hornquarter Creek Watershed



3. Description of Water Quality Problem/Impairment

The mainstem of Hornquarter Creek was listed as impaired on Virginia's 2002 303(d) Total Maximum Daily Load Priority List and Report, and the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 305(b) / 303(d) Integrated Reports (VADEQ, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010) due to violations of the State's water quality standard for pH. The mainstem has also been listed as impaired for low DO on Virginia's draft 2012 Integrated Report. This report evaluates both the pH and DO impairments by determining if natural conditions are the cause of the impairment, thus obviating the need for a TMDL.

DEQ monitored 2 stations on Hornquarter Creek (Figure 1) with dates ranging from June 1995 through December 2009. Of the 29 total pH data points recorded, 15 violated water quality standards for pH (51.7%), and 3 of 31 DO data points violated the water quality standards for DO concentration (9.7%). The pH minimum and maximum values ranged from 4.4 to 7.0 S. U., and DO values ranged from 0.3 to 12.8 mg/l. However, the 3 DO violations occurred at the original listing station 8-HQT002.12 resulting in a violation rate of 10.7%. The landowner of the upstream station (8-HQT004.62) denied access after the third visit, therefore only three samples visits were made at that site. The results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. pH and DO data collected by DEQ from 2 stations on Hornquarter Creek.

	Number of Samples	SU	mg/l	Number of Violations
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Natural Conditions Assessment for Hornquarter Creek

Station	Sample Period	pH	DO	Average pH	Min-Max pH	Average DO	Min-Max DO	pH	DO
8-HQT002.12	6/28/1995 to 12/28/2009	27	28	5.98	4.4 – 7.0	7.51	0.3 – 12.8	14	3
8-HQT004.62	2/12/2009 to 6/25/2009	2	3	6.0	5.8 – 6.2	9.03	7.8 – 10.8	1	0

Time series graphs of all pH and DO data collected at the original listing station, Hornquarter Creek at station 8-HQT002.12, shows the pH ranging from 4.4 to 7.0 S. U. (Figure 4) and DO ranged from 0.3 mg/l to 12.8 mg/l (Figure 5). The horizontal red line at the pH = 6.0 mark represents the minimum water quality standard. The data points below the pH = 6.0 line are violations of the water quality standard in Figure 4. The horizontal red line at the DO = 4.0 mark represents the minimum water quality standard in Figure 5. The data points below the DO = 4.0 line are violations of the water quality standard in Figure 5.

Figure 4. Time series of pH at Hornquarter Creek station 8-HQT002.12.

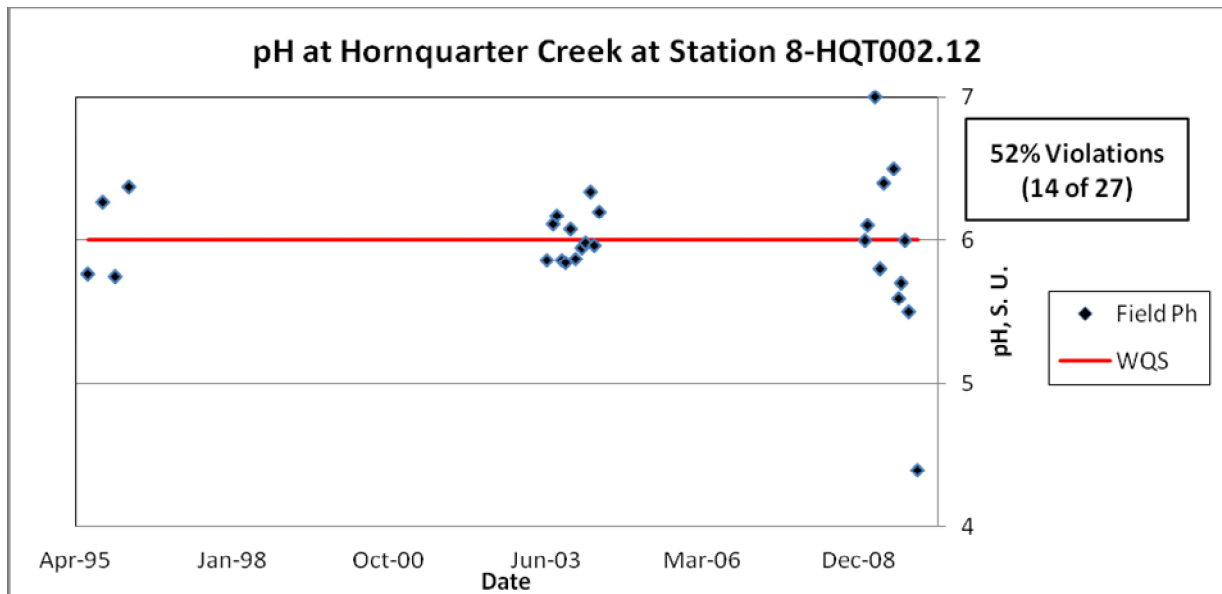
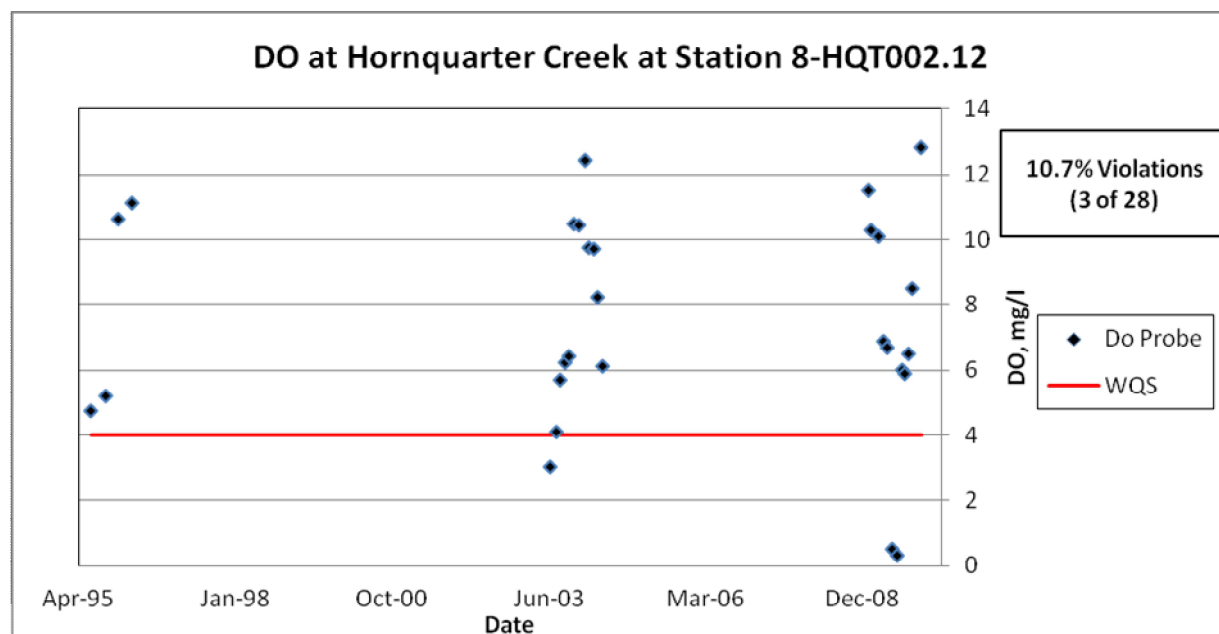


Figure 5. Time series of DO at Hornquarter Creek station 8-HQT002.12.



3.1 Associated pH and DO of Hornquarter Creek

DEQ also monitored pH and DO data at one other station on Hornquarter Creek (8-HQT004.62) for the assessment of low pH and DO due to the natural conditions. Access to the private property was removed after three visits in 2009. The data are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. DO at Hornquarter Creek at Station 8-HQT004.62.

Station	Sample Date	pH, S. U.	DO, mg/l
8-HQT004.62	2/12/2009	6.2	10.8
8-HQT004.62	4/3/2009	5.8	8.5
8-HQT004.62	6/25/2009	na	7.8

na = not available

50% Violations 0% Violations

Both stations monitored on Hornquarter Creek exceeded the water quality standards for pH in more than 10 percent of visits. Only original listing station 8-HQT002.12 exceeded the DO standard in more than 10 percent of visits.

4. Water Quality Standard

According to Virginia Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260-5), the term “water quality standards means provisions of state or federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the

Commonwealth and water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the State Water Control Law (§62.1-44.2 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §1251 et seq.).”

As stated above, Virginia water quality standards consist of a designated use or uses and water quality criteria. These two parts of the applicable water quality standard are presented in the sections that follow.

4.1. Designated Uses

According to Virginia Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260-10A), “all state waters are designated for the following uses: recreational uses (e.g., swimming and boating); the propagation and growth of a balanced indigenous population of aquatic life, including game fish, which might be reasonably expected to inhabit them; wildlife; and the production of edible and marketable natural resources (e.g., fish and shellfish).”

As stated above, Hornquarter Creek must support all designated uses and meet all applicable criteria.

4.2. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

The applicable water quality criteria for DO and pH in the Hornquarter Creek watershed are an instantaneous minimum DO of 4.0 mg/l and pH from 6.0 SU to 9.0 SU, as in Table 5.

Table 5. Applicable water quality standards		
Parameter	Minimum, mg/l	Maximum, mg/l
<i>pH</i>	6.0	9.0
<i>DO</i>	4.0	-

If the waterbody exceeds the criterion listed above in more than 10.5 percent of samples, the waterbody is classified as impaired and natural conditions must be determined or a TMDL must be developed and implemented to bring the waterbody into compliance with the water quality criterion.

5. Assessment of Natural Conditions Affecting low DO - Process for determining if DO and pH impairments in free-flowing streams are due to natural conditions.

The level of dissolved oxygen in a water body is determined by a balance between oxygen-depleting processes (e.g., decomposition and respiration) and oxygen-restoring processes (e.g., aeration and photosynthesis). Certain natural conditions promote a situation where oxygen-restoring processes are not sufficient to overcome the oxygen-depleting processes. The level of pH in a water body is determined by a balance between organic acids produced by decay of vegetative material, and buffering capacity. Conditions in a stream that would typically be associated with naturally low DO and pH include slow-moving, ripple-less waters or wetlands where the decay of organic matter produces organic acids. These situations can be compounded by anthropogenic activities that contribute excessive nutrients or readily available organic matter to these systems. The general approach to determine if DO and pH impairments in streams are due to natural conditions is to assess a series of water quality and hydrologic criteria to determine the likelihood of an anthropogenic source. A logical 4-step process for identifying natural conditions that result in low DO and/or pH levels and for determining the likelihood of anthropogenic impacts that will exacerbate the natural condition is described below.

- Step 1. Determine slope and appearance.
- Step 2. Determine nutrient levels.
- Step 3. Determine degree of seasonal fluctuation (for DO only).
- Step 4. Determine anthropogenic impacts.

The results from this methodology (or process or approach) will be used to determine if the stream should be re-classified as Class VII Swamp Waters. Each step is described in detail below.

Procedure for Natural Condition Assessment of low pH and low DO in Virginia Streams

Prepared by Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
October 2004

I. INTRODUCTION

Virginia's list of impaired waters currently shows many waters not supporting the aquatic life use due to exceedances of pH and/or DO criteria that are designed to protect aquatic life in Class III waters. However, there is reason to believe that most of these streams or stream segments have been mis-classified and should more appropriately be classified as Class VII, Swamp Waters. This document presents a procedure for assessing if natural conditions are the cause of the low pH and/or low DO levels in a given stream or stream segment.

The level of dissolved oxygen (DO) in a water body is determined by a balance between oxygen-depleting processes (e.g., decomposition and respiration) and oxygen-restoring processes (e.g., aeration and photosynthesis). Certain natural conditions promote a situation where oxygen-restoring processes are not sufficient to overcome the oxygen-depleting processes. The level of acidity as registered by pH in a water body is determined by a balance between organic acids produced by decay of vegetative material, and buffering capacity.

Conditions in a stream that would typically be associated with naturally low DO and/or naturally low pH include slow-moving, ripple-less waters. In such waters, the decay of organic matter depletes DO at a faster rate than it can be replenished and produces organic acids (tannins, humic and fulvic substances). These situations can be compounded by anthropogenic activities that contribute excessive nutrients or readily available organic matter to these systems.

The general approach to determine if DO and pH impairments in streams are due to natural conditions is to assess a series of water quality and hydrologic criteria to determine the likelihood of an anthropogenic source. A logical 4-step process for identifying natural conditions that result in low DO and/or pH levels and for determining the likelihood of anthropogenic impacts that will exacerbate the natural condition is described below. DEQ staff is proposing to use this approach to implement State Water Control Law 9 VAC 25-260-55, Implementation Procedure for Dissolved Oxygen Criteria in Waters Naturally Low in Dissolved Oxygen.

Waters that are shown to have naturally low DO and pH levels will be re-classified as Class VII, Swamp Waters, with the associated pH criterion of 4.3 to 9.0 SU. An associated DO criterion is currently being developed from swamp water data. A TMDL is not needed for these waters. An assessment category of 4C will be assigned until the waterbody has been re-classified.

II. NATURAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Following a description of the watershed (including geology, soils, climate, and land use), a description of the DO and/or pH water quality problem (including a data summary, time series and monthly data distributions), and a description of the water quality criteria that were the basis for the impairment determination, the available information should be evaluated in four steps.

Step 1. Determine appearance and flow/slope.

Streams or stream segments that have naturally low DO (< 4 mg/L) and low pH (< 6 SU) are characterized by very low slopes and low velocity flows (flat water with low reaeration rates). Decaying vegetation in such swampy waters provides large inputs of plant material that consumes oxygen as it decays. The decaying vegetation in swamp water also produces acids and decreases pH. Plant materials contain polyphenols such as tannin and lignin. Polyphenols and partially degraded polyphenols build up in the form of tannic acids, humic acids, and fulvic acids that are highly colored. The trees of swamps have higher polyphenolic content than the soft-stemmed vegetation of marshes. Swamp streams (blackwater) are therefore more highly colored and more acidic than marsh streams.

Appearance and flow velocity (or slope if flow velocity is not available) must be identified for each stream or stream segment to be assessed for natural conditions and potential re-classification as Class VII swamp water. This can be done through maps, photos, field measurements or other appropriate means.

Step 2. Determine nutrient levels.

Excessive nutrients can cause a decrease in DO in relatively slow moving systems, where aeration is low. High nutrient levels are an indication of anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen, phosphorus, and possibly organic matter. Nutrient input can stimulate plant growth, and the resulting die-off and decay of excessive plankton or macrophytes can decrease DO levels.

USGS (1999) estimated national background nutrient concentrations in streams and groundwater from undeveloped areas. Average nitrate background concentrations are less than 0.6 mg/L for streams, average total nitrogen (TN) background concentrations are less than 1.0 mg/L, and average background concentrations of total phosphorus (TP) are less than 0.1 mg/L.

Nutrient levels must be documented for each stream or stream segment to be assessed for natural conditions and potential re-classification as Class VII swamp water. Streams with average concentrations of nutrients greater than the national background concentrations should be further evaluated for potential impacts from anthropogenic sources.

Step 3. Determine degree of seasonal fluctuation (for DO only).

Anthropogenic impacts on DO will likely disrupt the typical seasonal fluctuation seen in the DO concentrations of wetland streams. Seasonal analyses should be conducted for each potential Class VII stream or stream segment to verify that DO is depressed in the summer months and recovers during the winter, as would be expected in natural systems. A weak seasonal pattern could indicate that human inputs from point or nonpoint sources are impacting the seasonal cycle.

Step 4. Determine anthropogenic impacts.

Every effort should be made to identify human impacts that could exacerbate the naturally low DO and/or pH. For example, point sources should be identified and DMR data analyzed to determine if there is any impact on the stream DO or pH concentrations. Land use analysis can also be a valuable tool for identifying potential human impacts.

Lastly, a discussion of acid rain impacts should be included for low pH waters. The format of this discussion can be based either on the process used for the recent Class VII classification of several streams in the Blackwater watershed of the Chowan Basin (letter from DEQ to EPA, 14 October 2003). An alternative is a prototype regional stream comparison developed for Fourmile Creek, White Oak Swamp, Matadequin Creek and Mechumps Creek (all east of the fall line). The example analysis under IV in this document, or the example report prepared for Fourmile Creek, illustrate this approach. For streams west of the fall line, a regional stream comparison for 2004 analyses encompasses Winticomack, Winterpock, and Chickahominy Rivers.

7Q10 Data Screen

If the data warrant it, a data screen should be performed to ensure that the impairment was identified based on valid data. All DO or pH data that violate water quality standards should be screened for flows less than the 7Q10. Data collected on days when flow was < 7Q10 should be eliminated from the data set and the violation rate recalculated accordingly. Only those waters with violation rates determined days with flows > or = 7Q10 flows should be classified as impaired.

In some cases, data were collected when flow was 0 cfs. If the 7Q10 is identified as 0 cfs as well, all data collected under 0 cfs flow would need to be considered in the water quality assessment. In those cases, the impairment should be classified as 4C, impaired due to natural conditions, no TMDL needed. However, a reclassification to Class VII may not always be appropriate.

III. NATURAL CONDITION CONCLUSION MATRIX

The following decision process should be applied for determining whether low pH and/or low DO values are due to natural conditions and justify a reclassification of a stream or stream segment as Class VII, Swamp Water.

If velocity is low or if slope is low (<0.50%) AND
If wetlands are present along stream reach AND
If no point sources or only point sources with minimal impact on DO and pH AND
If nutrients are < typical background
❖ average (= assessment period mean) nitrate less than 0.6 mg/L
❖ average total nitrogen (TN) less than 1.0 mg/L, and
❖ average total phosphorus (TP) are less than 0.1 mg/L AND
For DO: If seasonal fluctuation is normal AND
For pH: If nearby streams without wetlands meet pH criteria OR if no correlation between in-stream pH and rain pH,

THEN determine as impaired due to natural condition
→ assess as category 4C in next assessment
→ initiate WQS reclassification to Class VII Swamp Water
→ get credit under consent decree

The analysis must state the extent of the natural condition based on the criteria outlined above. A map showing land use, point sources, water quality stations and, if necessary, the delineated segment to be classified as swamp water should be included.

In cases where not all of these criteria apply, a case by case argument must be made based on the specific conditions in the watershed.

5.1 Preliminary Data Screen for Low Flow 7Q10

The 7Q10 flow of a stream is the lowest streamflow for seven consecutive days that occurs on average once every ten years. The first step for low flow 7Q10 screening is to determine the most accurate 7Q10 available. The 7Q10 flow for Hornquarter Creek may be estimated by a drainage area ratio of the Hornquarter Creek watershed (5.26 mi²) with the 7Q10 flow at the long-term continuous gauging station Totopotomoy Creek near Studley, VA, (USGS:01673550), with a drainage area of 25.5 mi² and a 7Q10 of 0.39 cfs (2005). Thus the 7Q10 of Hornquarter Creek is estimated at 0.08 cfs.

The DO Instantaneous Water Quality Standard applies **AT** 7Q10 flow, but **NOT** below 7Q10 flow (9 VAC 25-260-50 ***). Therefore in streams where the 7Q10 > 0.0 cfs, DO less than 4.0 mg/l taken at flows below 7Q10 are not water quality standard violations. However, in streams where the 7Q10 = 0.0 cfs, **ALL** DO data < 4.0 mg/l are standard violations, even if the flow = 0 cfs when the DO was taken.

No Hornquarter Creek and tributaries pH or DO water quality data were obtained at flows below 7Q10, therefore no data were removed.

5.2 Low slope, Swamps, Wetlands or Large Forested Areas

The slope of Hornquarter Creek was determined to be 0.44% slope (Table 6). This is lower than the defined low slope criteria of 0.50%. Decomposition of the large inputs of decaying vegetation from areas of forested land with swamps and heavy tree canopy throughout the watersheds increase oxygen demand and lower DO as they decay, as well as contribute to the low pH by creation of natural weak organic acids (tannic, humic and fulvic acids) during decomposition of the decaying vegetation. These are not considered anthropogenic impacts.

Table 6. Calculated percent slope for Hornquarter Creek.

Stream	% Slope	Upstream Elevation (Feet) at Rivermile (RM)	Downstream Elevation (Feet) at Rivermile (RM)
Hornquarter Creek	0.44	130' at RM 5.58	30' at RM 1.23

Visual inspection of Hornquarter Creek revealed swampy areas with heavy tree canopy. Decomposition of vegetative matter from large swampy areas lowers DO and pH as decay occurs. (Figures 6 and 7).

Figure 6. Hornquarter Creek, Rt. 614, Downstream.



Figure 7. Hornquarter Creek at Rt. 614, Upstream.



5.3 Instream Nutrients

The VADEQ collected nutrient data from the original listing station 8-HQT002.12 (June 1995 to December 2009 (Table 7). The average nitrate and total phosphorus concentrations are below the USGS (1999) national background nutrient concentrations in streams from undeveloped areas with levels of nitrate < 0.6 mg/l and TP < 0.1 mg/l. These low nutrient levels are not indicative of human impact. The average total nitrogen (TN) of 1.076 mg/l was slightly higher than the USGS (1999) background TN value of 1.0 mg/l. The ammonia, nitrate and nitrite levels were low, therefore the majority of the TN was organic nitrogen, which is produced by decay of forested plant material. There are no permitted dischargers in the small watershed, which is primarily forested above the listing station. There are also only 53 homes in the watershed above the listing station (aerial photo 2006-7). There was no obvious anthropogenic source of TN in the watershed above the listing station, therefore DEQ concluded that the TN concentration was a natural occurrence.

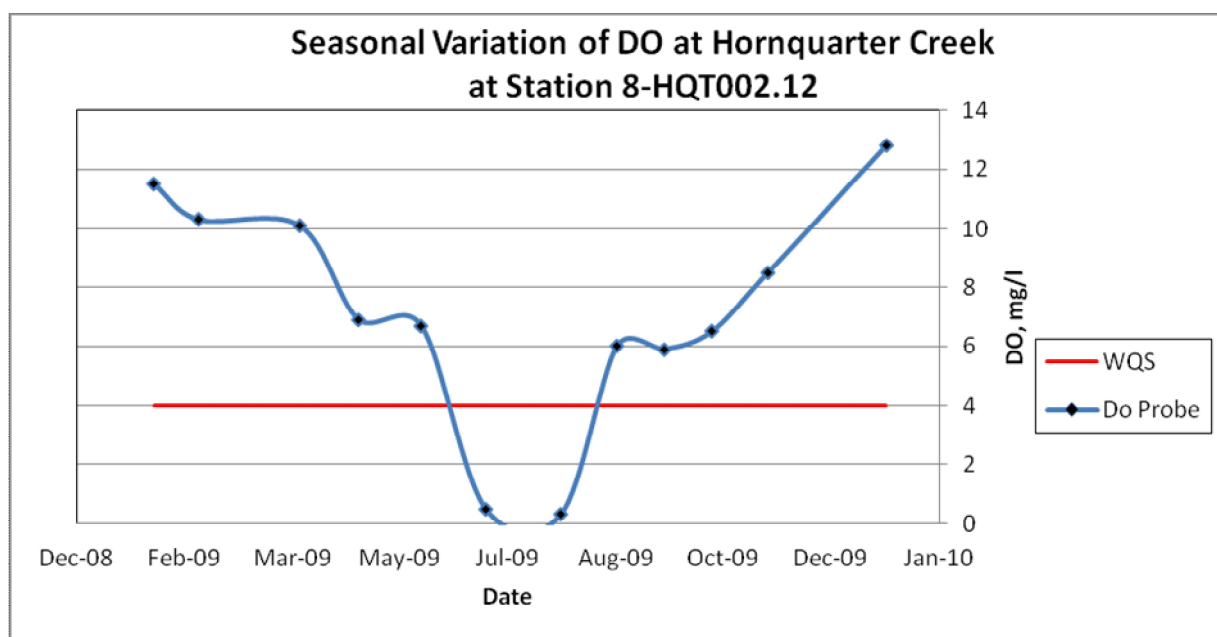
Table 7. Instream Nutrients of Hornquarter Creek 8-HQT002.12

Parameter	Average Conc.	Number
Total Phosphorus	0.051 mg/l	(n=16)
Orthophosphorus	0.015 mg/l	(n=16)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.850 mg/l	(n=16)
Ammonia as N	0.084 mg/l	(n=16)
Nitrate as N	0.214 mg/l	(n=16)
Nitrite as N	0.009 mg/l	(n=16)
TN (TKN + NO₃ + NO₂)	1.076 mg/l	(n=16)
Nitrite + Nitrate, Total as N	0.223 mg/l	(n=16)

5.4 Natural Seasonal DO Fluctuation

The 2009 DO data collected at the Hornquarter Creek original listing station 8-HQT002.12 were graphed to demonstrate the natural seasonal DO fluctuation due to the inverse relationship between water temperature and DO. DO is high in the winter months while water temperatures are low, and low in the summer months when water temperatures are high. This is depicted in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Seasonal DO Variation at Hornquarter Creek at Rt. 614, January – December 2009.



5.5 Impact from Point Source Dischargers and Land Use

There are no active permitted point source dischargers in the Hornquarter Creek watershed.

The watershed is approximately 3344 acres (5.22 mi²) in size and is predominately forested (66 percent). Agriculture comprises 28 percent of the watershed, with 14 percent cropland and 14 percent pasture/hayland. Urban areas compose approximately 1 percent of the land base. The remaining 5 percent of the watershed is comprised of 2 percent barren areas and 2 percent wetlands and open water. Land use was not considered to have significantly impacted the swampwater conditions of Hornquarter Creek.

6. CONCLUSION

The following decision process is proposed for determining whether low DO values are due to natural conditions:

- If slope is low (<0.50) AND
- If wetlands or large areas of forested land are present along stream reach AND
- If no point sources or point sources with minimal impact on DO AND
- If nutrients are < typical background
 - ❖ average (= assessment period mean) nitrate less than 0.6 mg/L
 - ❖ average total nitrogen (TN) less than 1.0 mg/L, and
 - ❖ average total phosphorus (TP) are equal to or less than 0.1 mg/L AND
- If nearby streams without wetlands meet DO criteria,

THEN determine as impaired due to natural condition

→ assess as category 4C in next assessment

→ initiate WQS reclassification to Class VII Swamp Water

→ get credit under consent decree

No Hornquarter Creek pH or DO water quality data, standard violations or non-violations were obtained at flows below 7Q10, therefore no data were removed.

The slope of Hornquarter Creek was determined to be 0.44% slope. This is lower than the defined low slope criteria of 0.50%. Decomposition of the large inputs of decaying vegetation from areas of forested land with swamps and heavy tree canopy throughout the watersheds increase oxygen demand and lower DO as they decay, as well as contribute to the low pH by creation of natural weak organic acids (tannic, humic and fulvic acids) during decomposition of the decaying vegetation. These are not considered anthropogenic impacts.

The average nitrate and total phosphorus concentrations of Hornquarter Creek are below the USGS (1999) national background nutrient concentrations in streams from undeveloped areas. These low nutrient levels are not indicative of human impact. However the average TN was slightly higher than the USGS background value. The ammonia, nitrate and nitrite levels were low, therefore the majority of the TN was organic nitrogen, which is produced by decay of forested plant material. There are no permitted dischargers in the small watershed, which is primarily forested above the listing station. There are also only 53 homes in the watershed above the listing station. There was no obvious anthropogenic source of TN in the watershed above the listing station, therefore DEQ concluded that the TN concentration was a natural occurrence.

Hornquarter Creek exhibits natural seasonal DO fluctuation due to the inverse relationship between water temperature and DO.

There are no active permitted point source dischargers in the Hornquarter Creek watershed.

The watershed is predominately forested (66 percent). Agriculture comprises 28 percent of the watershed, with 14 percent cropland and 14 percent pasture/hayland. Urban areas compose approximately 1 percent of the land base. The remaining 5 percent of the watershed is comprised of 2 percent barren areas and 2 percent wetlands and open water. Land use was not considered to have significantly impacted the swampwater conditions of Hornquarter Creek.

Based on the above information, a change in the water quality standards classification to Class VII Swampwater due to natural conditions, rather than a TMDL, is indicated for Hornquarter Creek located in waterbody identification codes (WBID) VAP-F12R, for a total of 12.86 river miles. If there is a 305(b)/303(d) assessment prior to the reclassification, Hornquarter Creek will be assessed as Category 4C, Impaired due to natural condition, no TMDL needed.

DEQ performed the assessment of the Hornquarter Creek low DO and low pH natural condition in lieu of a TMDL. Therefore neither a TMDL Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting nor a public meeting was involved. Public participation will occur during the next water quality standards triennial review process.

7. References

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